



Batem

Kommunikative grammatiklektioner for hindistuderende

Renner, Elmar Josef; Goswami, Vipul

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bātem बाते

Communicative Hindi Grammar Lessons

1



Elmar Renner

Vipul Goswami

0 Introduction

[...]

The 2nd lesson is on the *singular and plural (rectus) with nouns*. The structure is contextualised in talks about *the classroom*.

Exercise 2.1 provides material for sequences which aim at introducing the structure in an inductive way.

- ◆ Since the knowledge of the script at this stage is still very weak, 2.1 (a) can be used to practice reading while introducing the words. (time: 15 min)
- ◆ 2.1 (b) is a communication game to practice the words. (time: 5 min)
- ◆ On the basis of the words, which have been introduced and practised in 2.1 (a)-(b), the plural forms of the nouns are introduced in 2.1 (c) in an inductive way. (time 15 min)
- ◆ After that, the structures are explained 2.1 (d) (time: 10 min); This is the only sequence which is meant to be taught in English.

Exercise 2.2 provides drills which focus on structures and prepare for talks.

Exercise 2.3 is on pronunciation.

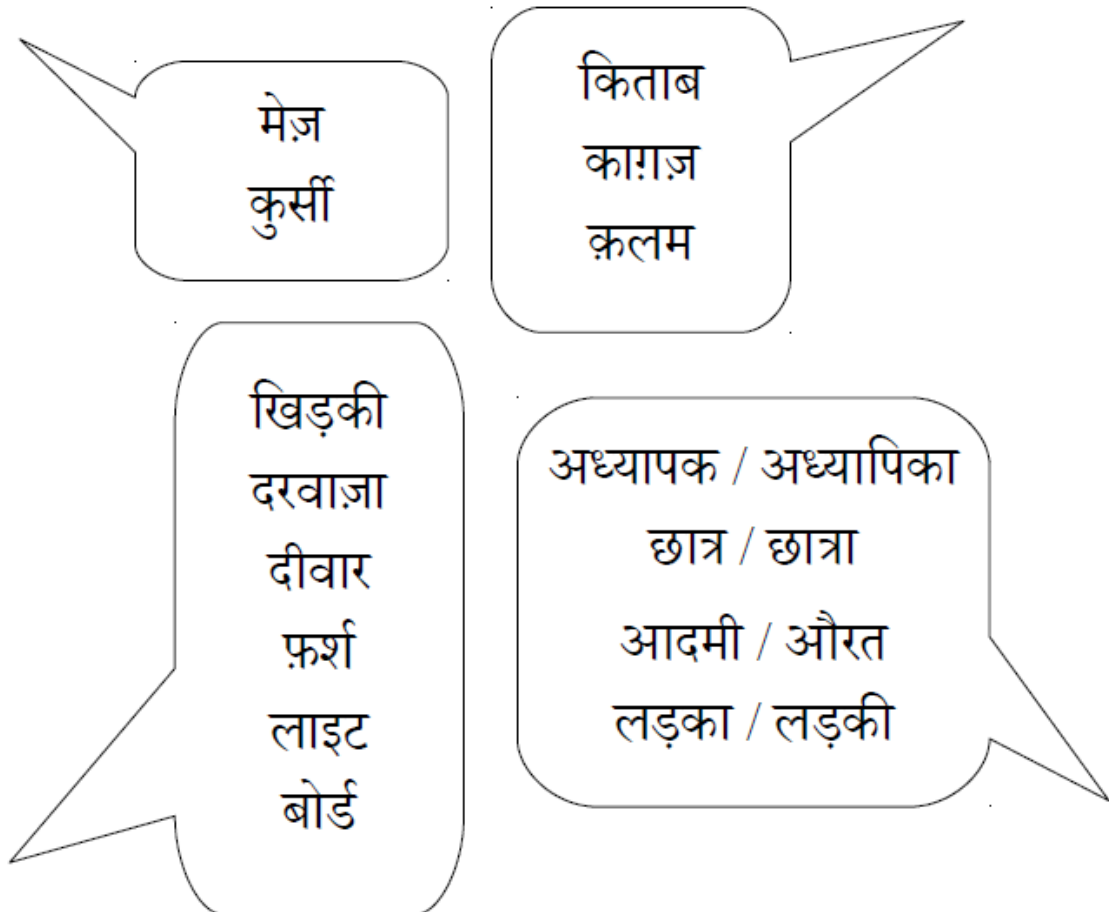
Exercise 2.4 provides various tasks: structural anticipation and completion tasks, spelling tasks, translation tasks, talks; While working with the tasks, it is advisable to start with the prestructured ones (e.g. 2.4.a) and end with the more open ones (2.4.f, g).

Exercise 2.5 collects questions for talks. These can be used in various ways:

- ◆ a flash format, where the class sits in a circle and each student says something while the others listen; The teacher might note down mistakes or missing words and clarify them with the whole (!) group at the end.
- ◆ a speed date format, where students talk to other students in short shifting sequences;
- ◆ interview and presentation formats;
- ◆ creative writing and presentation formats;

2.1 What's in the classroom?

(a) What do these words mean?



„मेज़“ क्या है ?

→ „मेज़“ यह है।

(b) Talk to each other.

क्लासरूम में क्या क्या है ?

→ क्लासरूम में ... है / हैं।

यह क्या है ?

→ यह मेज़ है।

मेज़ मतलब क्या ?

→ मेज़ मतलब table।

(c) *How many ... are there?*

कितने ?	कितनी ?
दरवाज़े	मेज़ें
काग़ज़	कुर्सियाँ
क़लम	खिड़कियाँ
बोर्ड	दीवारें
लोग	किताबें
लड़के	लड़कियाँ
छात्र	छात्राएँ

यहाँ कितने ... हैं ?

→ एक, दो, तीन...
बहुत-सारे ...

यहाँ कितनी ... हैं ?

→ एक, दो, तीन...
बहुत-सारी ...

(d) *How is the plural formed?*

2.2 Form sentences and then talk about the topics.

(a) How many tables are there?

मेज़, कुर्सी, कलम, कागज़, किताब

1. कितनी मेज़ें हैं ? – एक मेज़ है । 2. मेज़ क्या है ? – मेज़ यह है !
3. मेज़ें कहाँ हैं ? – मेज़ें उधर हैं ।

(b) How many men are there?

आदमी, औरत, लड़का, लड़की, अध्यापक, अध्यापिका

1. कितने आदमी हैं ? – सिर्फ़ एक आदमी है । 2. आदमी कहाँ है ? – आदमी वहाँ है । 3. क्या सिर्फ़ एक आदमी है ? – नहीं, दो आदमी हैं ।

2.3 Pronunciation – Note the differences while repeating the sounds.

1. र ड ढ
2. ट ठ थ
3. ढ ध द
4. नि णि डि

2.4 In the classroom

(a) Fill in the missing verb forms.

1. कमरे में मेज़ें ————— ।

2. कुर्सियाँ भी ————— ।

3. एक दरवाज़ा ————— ।

4. चार दीवारें ————— ।

5. चार लड़कियाँ ————— ।

6. एक लड़का ————— ।

मेज़

है

हो

हैं

?

(b) In which order do you find these words in a dictionary?

मेज़, कुर्सी, खिड़की, दीवार, फ़र्श, किताब, क़लम, काग़ज़

(c) Bring the akṣaras into the correct order and say the word.

(सी, कु) (ज़, मे) (ता, कि, ब)

(वा, द, ज़ा, र) (ड़, की, खि) (र्ड, बो) (इ, ला, ट)

(द्या, वि, थीं) (त्रा, छा) (क्षि, शि, का) (ध्या, प, क, अ)

(d) What do these words mean? Say the plural in Hindi and English.

कुर्सी

chair

कुर्सियाँ

chairs

...

(e) Translate these sentences.

1. This is a classroom. 2. There are many chairs. 3. There are many tables. 4. This is the door. 5. This is a window. 6. There are two more windows. 7. There are many books. 8. And there are many more worksheets.

(f) Answer the following questions.

एक, दो, तीन, चार, पाँच, बहुत ...

1. कितनी खिड़कियाँ हैं ?
2. कितनी कुर्सियाँ हैं ?
3. कितनी मेज़ें हैं ?
4. कितनी किताबें हैं ?
5. कितने क्रागज़ हैं ?
6. कितने कलम हैं ?
7. कितने विद्यार्थी हैं ?
8. कौन-कौन है ?

(g) Tell your classmate what's in the classroom.

2.5 Questions for talks:



Grammar – Nouns in the Singular and Plural (Rectus)

1. Function

यहाँ मेज़ है।

Here is *a table*.

यहाँ कुर्सियाँ भी हैं।

Here are also *chairs*.

2. Form

Noun in the singular form

खिड़की

khir'k-ī

stem

ending

Noun in the plural form

खिड़कियाँ

khir'k-iyām

stem

ending

3. Declension

Masculinum –

Weak Declension

Singular	Plural
आदमी man	आदमी men

Strong Declension

Singular	Plural
लड़का boy	लड़के boys

Femininum –

Weak Declension

Singular	Plural
औरत woman	औरतें women

Strong Declension

Singular	Plural
लड़की girl	लड़कियाँ girls

4. Look up the following terms in a linguistic dictionary and explain them in your own words. Use them to describe the Hindi nouns.

Noun, declension, gender, masculinum, femininum, number, singular, plural (case, rectus)